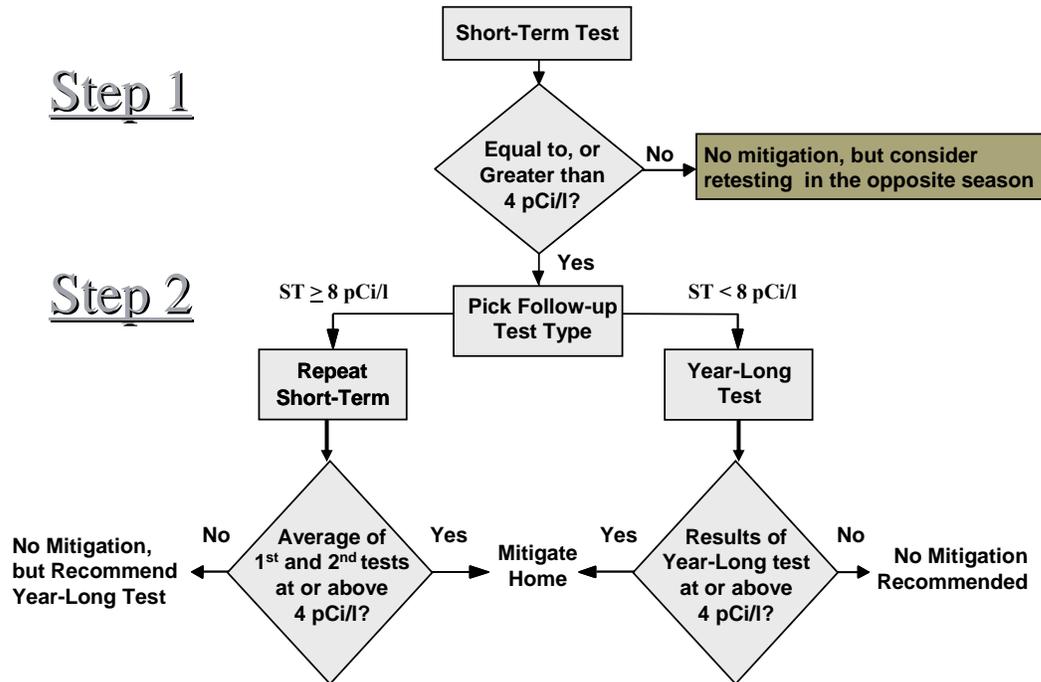


Homeowner Testing Guidance for initial Short-Term test in Karst Areas

Step 1

Step 2



NON-REAL ESTATE Transaction Related Testing Guidance with initial Short-Term tests in Karst areas
(For homeowners testing their own homes, not in the process of buying or selling the home.)

EPA's *A Citizen's Guide to Radon* recommends the following testing steps:

- Step 1.** Take a short-term test in the lowest occupied portion of the home. Follow testing instructions enclosed in the test kit.
- If your result is 4 pCi/l* or higher, take a follow-up test (Step 2) to be sure (confirm the first test result).
 - If your result is less than 4 pCi/l*, you do not need to retest, however, we recommend you conduct a year-long test OR retest with a short-term test in the opposite season.
- Step 2.** If a result of 4.0 pCi/l or greater is obtained, you should confirm this with *either* a long-term test or a second short-term test.
- If your initial results were quite elevated (greater than 8 pCi/l) you should *confirm* the test result immediately by conducting another short-term test (under closed building conditions) placed in the same location as the first test. Average the first and second test results. If it is equal to or greater than 4.0 pCi/l, you should take steps to mitigate the house.
 - If your initial test was equal to or greater than 4.0 pCi/l, *but less than 8 pCi/l*, then you should also perform a follow-up measurement, but in this case the urgency is not as great. You can perform a year-long test to account for seasonal variations. This year-long test should be placed in approximately the same location as your initial short-term test but you would not need to maintain

**The EPA recommends reducing radon levels that are 4 pCi/l or higher. The measurement to determine radon levels is picocuries per liter of air. The higher the radon level in your home, the sooner you should take action to reduce your exposure. Radon levels in most homes can be reduced below 4 pCi/l with mitigation.*

closed house conditions. You will base your decision to mitigate on the results of the long-term test alone. Don't average the long-term result with the initial short-term result.

Step 3.

- If you followed up with a second short-term test:
 - The higher your short-term results, the more certain you can be that you should fix your home.
 - You should fix your home if the average of your first and second test is 4 pCi/l* or higher.
- If you followed up with a long-term test:
 - Fix your home if your long-term test result is 4 pCi/l* or more. (Do not average the first short-term test with the long-term test result.)

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